

Hoyer	McKinney	Sanders
Jackson (IL)	McNulty	Sandlin
Jackson-Lee	Meehan	Sawyer
(TX)	Meek	Schumer
Jefferson	Menendez	Scott
Johnson, E. B.	Millender-	Serrano
Kanjorski	McDonald	Sherman
Kaptur	Miller (CA)	Skaggs
Kennedy (MA)	Moakley	Slaughter
Kennedy (RI)	Mollohan	Smith, Adam
Kennelly	Moran (VA)	Stark
Kilpatrick	Nadler	Stokes
King (NY)	Neal	Stupak
Kucinich	Oberstar	Tauscher
LaFalce	Olver	Thompson
Lampson	Owens	Tierney
Lantos	Pallone	Torres
Lewis (GA)	Pastor	Towns
Lofgren	Payne	Velazquez
Lowey	Pelosi	Vento
Manton	Pomeroy	Waters
Markey	Rangel	Watt (NC)
Martinez	Reyes	Waxman
Matsui	Rothman	Wexler
McCarthy (MO)	Roybal-Allard	Weygand
McDermott	Rush	Woolsey
McGovern	Sabo	

NOT VOTING—31

Abercrombie	Farr	Ney
Aderholt	Fattah	Pickering
Bartlett	Frank (MA)	Sanchez
Becerra	Gekas	Schiff
Bereuter	Gonzalez	Souder
Bonior	Goodling	Spratt
Borski	Hall (OH)	Talent
Delahunt	Herger	Whitfield
Dellums	Hinojosa	Yates
Dicks	McKeon	
Eshoo	Nethercutt	

□ 1845

Mr. POSHARD changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, regrettably I was not present to vote on Roll Call Vote #7 H.J. Res. 107, concerning attorneys fees, costs, and sanctions payable by the White House health care task force. If I had been present I would have voted aye.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on February 4, 1998 for the vote on H.J. Res. 107, Fees and Sanctions Relating to Health Care Task Force. Had I been present, I would have voted 'aye.'

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 107.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLILEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1415

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1415.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1575, RONALD REAGAN WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105-414) on the resolution (H. Res. 349) providing for consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1575) to rename the Washington National Airport located in the District of Columbia and Virginia as the "Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport," which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2552

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2552.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

REPORT CONCERNING CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-207)

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of July 31, 1997, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Executive Order 12722 ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq (including the Central Bank of Iraq) then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a United States person. That order also prohibited the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iraqi origin, as well as the exportation of goods, services, and technology from the United States to Iraq. The order prohibited travel-related transactions to or from Iraq and the performance of any contract in support of any industrial, commercial, or governmental project in Iraq. United States persons were also prohibited from granting or extending credit or loans to the Government of Iraq.

The foregoing prohibitions (as well as the blocking of Government of Iraq property) were continued and augmented on August 9, 1990, by Executive Order 12724, which was issued in order to align the sanctions imposed by the United States with United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 661 of August 6, 1990.

This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 and matters relating to Executive Orders 12724 and 12817 (the "Executive Orders"). The report covers events from August 2, 1997, through February 1, 1998.

1. In April 1995, the U.N. Security Council adopted UNSCR 986 authorizing Iraq to export up to \$1 billion in petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days for a total of 180 days under U.N. supervision in order to finance the purchase of food, medicine, and other humanitarian supplies. UNSCR 986 includes arrangements to ensure equitable distribution of humanitarian goods purchased with UNSCR 986 oil revenues to all the people of Iraq. The resolution also provides for the payment of compensation to victims of Iraqi aggression and for the funding of other U.N. activities with respect to Iraq. On May 20, 1996, a memorandum of understanding was concluded between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq agreeing on terms for implementing UNSCR 986. On August 8, 1996, the UNSC committee established pursuant to UNSCR 661 ("the 661 Committee") adopted procedures to be employed by the 661 Committee in implementation of UNSCR 986. On December 9, 1996, the President of the Security Council received the report prepared by the Secretary General as requested by paragraph 13 of UNSCR 986, making UNSCR 986 effective as of 12:01 a.m. December 10, 1996.

On June 4, 1997, the U.S. Security Council adopted UNSCR 1111, renewing for another 180 days the authorization for Iraqi petroleum sales and purchases of humanitarian aid contained in UNSCR 986 of April 14, 1995. The Resolution became effective on June 8, 1997. On September 12, 1997, the Security Council, noting Iraq's decision not to export petroleum and petroleum products pursuant to UNSCR 1111 during the period June 8 to August 13, 1997, and deeply concerned about the resulting humanitarian consequences for the Iraqi people, adopted UNSCR 1129. This resolution replaced the two 90-day quotas with one 120-day quota and one 60-day quota in order to enable Iraq to export its full \$2 billion quota of oil within the original 180 days of UNSCR 1111. On December 4, 1997, the U.N. Security Council adopted UNSCR 1143, renewing for another 180 days, beginning December 5, 1997, the authorization for Iraqi petroleum sales and humanitarian aid purchases contained in UNSCR 986. As of January 2, 1998, however, Iraq still had not exported any